FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1849. [NO. 1692.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs.
Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by
W. PRIOR
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
October 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

ATTENTION!
FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS

RECEIVED daily at Liberty Point House, and for sale to customers on the same terms as heretofore.

The finest WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always to be had at the Bar.

The House will be kept open until 12 o'clock each night, for the accommodation of customers.

ADAM, well known by every one, will always be in attendance.

J. BROOKSBANK.
October 27, 1849. 91-4w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self-cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

WILLOW WARE

JUST received, consisting of Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and a variety of Baskets, for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 27, 1849. 91-4w

SOMETHING NEW!!!

J. T. POPE & CO.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, which will make their stock entirely NEW, and consists in part of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Ready-made Clothing, and Stationary.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. The above Goods were selected with much care, and will be sold at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

They continue to keep a supply of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines on hand, for the benefit of the afflicted.

Lumberton, Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3w

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

Fall and Winter 1849.

WE are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—

6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted,
50 dozen Fur Hats; fine Wool ditto,
300 Gingham and Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
300 common Cotton ditto,
Men's and Boys' Caps, a good assortment,
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of Country Merchants and others. Call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-6w

More New Fancy Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received, in addition to their former large stock, a beautiful lot of Dress Silks; Cashmere De Rhines; white and colored Tartans; a few splendid dotted Evening Dresses; white, blue, green and black Italian Crapes and Crape Lieces; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; sup'r colored and black Silk Shawls; a few splendid Silk Vestings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black, colored and white Kid Gloves; a few magnificent Paris Vesetes, &c.

The public are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing—feeling confident that we are enabled to show one of the handsomest assortments of Goods in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-4w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has at last received his full supply of the above, which, having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low, many articles cheaper than heretofore.

E. J. HALE
Oct. 29.

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

NOW RECEIVING,
AT THE FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

GREEN and Black Teas, crushed and powdered Sugar, Nuts, Prunes, Fig Paste, new article, Currants, Citron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, Camphor, Indigo, Starch, Chocolate, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Prunes, Sperm Candles, Sardines, butter and water Crackers, soda and wine Biscuits, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and Havana Segars, Farina, common Segars, &c. &c.

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-6w

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

TO RENT.

A CAPITAL Stand for a Confectionary and Toy Store, lately occupied by H. Erambert, near the Post Office, where inquiry may be made.

October 29. 92-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 15th, 1850. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
October 22, 1849. 91-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation on Dry Creek, 9 miles north-west from Pittsborough. There is in the tract 460 acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, and now fresh and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are comfortable and convenient. First rate water and good orchards.

Terms one third in cash or young Negroes, the balance on a credit of one and two years. Persons wishing to buy would do well to view the premises soon, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

N. J. ALSTON.
October 17, 1849. 91-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO
Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

STRICTLY prime Retailing Molasses, a few hhds. for sale. Apply to
Oct. 29. (2w) B. ROSE & SON.

Grand Lotteries,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

35,000 DOLLARS!
$18,000!! $10,000!
20 PRIZES OF $1,200!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 137, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $35,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$150 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME!
Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!
66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Capital $60,000!
$30,000!! $20,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class L, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1849.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 22 Tickets.
MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,330, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 15 of 1,000, 15 of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 wholes			$200 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 eighths	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
91td-pd Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.
Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands
FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams vs. Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State; Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
88]

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C., have now ready for sale and delivery, 20,000 APPLE TREES, and a small lot of PEAR, PEACH, APRICOT, PLUM, NECTARINE, &c., all of the finest kinds cultivated in the United States. One of the Proprietors, with a good assortment of all, will be at Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court, in December. Written orders, previous to that time, should be sent to care of E. J. Hale.

J. & T LINDLEY.
October 18, 1849. 90-tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.

Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.
Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

Fine Timber Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1300 acres of LAND in Robeson county, on the West side of Lumber River, and about 9 or 10 miles from Lumberton. There are about 50 acres in cultivation; the balance is heavily timbered low land. For Ton Timber or Turpentine, there is no superior Land in the county. This Land will be sold low and on accommodating terms. It will be shewn, and any further information given, upon application to Peter McLauchlan on the premises, John W. Powell at Leesville, or the subscriber at Lumberton.

ROBERT S. FRENCH.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1849.

Daniel Cameron, Administrator of John McKenzie, deceased, *versus* Eliza McKenzie, Mary Ann McKenzie, Caroline McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, William McKenzie, Alexander McKenzie, heirs at law of John McKenzie.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court upon the reading of the petition, that Duncan McKenzie, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McKenzie to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1849.

J. McLAURIN.
90]

CHECKS,
ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
(*North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,*)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in shewing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser.

R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Sept. 12, 1849. 85-ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the first Monday of December next, at Public Auction, at the Court House, that desirable little FARM on the Wilmington road, about the edge of town, formerly known as Cade's. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and other Out-houses. It is a desirable residence, and the sale will be positive.

WILLIAM CADE, for
JAS. W. CADE.
October 12, 1849. 89-ts

Important Land Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, the following

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

(sold to effect a division,) viz:—

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Union Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire-wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres	do	do, joining ditto.
104 do	do	do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Oct. 6, 1849. 88ts

LIFE INSURANCE.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds—as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
October 1, 1849. 87-2m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,
AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE:

for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

ENTERTAINMENT
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened, at this place, a House for their accommodation. He solicits a share of public patronage, promising that no pains will be spared, on his part, to render all who may favor him with a call comfortable. Active and attentive Servants will always be at hand. To meet the demands of public occasions, he has provided himself with good and extensive Stables, which will be attended by a careful Ostler. Terms moderate and regular.

N. NICHOLSON.
Floral College, Oct. 15, 1849. 90-4t

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

THE LAW OF KINDNESS ILLUSTRATED.

The Philadelphia Inquirer relates the following touching incident of recent occurrence:

Only a few days since, an aged citizen of Philadelphia was waited upon by a stranger, who asked to have a few moments' conversation with him, in private. The opportunity was afforded with great cheerfulness. The Western merchant—for such, in fact, he was, was ushered into the parlor of the Pennsylvanian, when something like the following conversation took place:

"You seem to have forgotten me, Mr. H——?"

"I have an indistinct recollection of having seen you before, and the tone of your voice is not unfamiliar; but beyond this my memory fails."

"My name is Charles B——, and twenty years ago I was an inmate of a Philadelphia prison, of which you were a frequent, a benevolent, a kind-hearted visitor."

"I remember, I remember," said the other, brightening, smiling, and grasping the hand of the stranger;—"you look so well, have improved so greatly, that all has gone right with you."

A tear trembled in the eye of the other at so cordial and kindly a recognition; his voice failed for a moment—but then rallying again, he proceeded to tell his story. At the age of fifteen he was a neglected orphan, and with fine natural talents, a cheerful disposition, and a good heart, he was thrown into the society of the vile and dissolute, in one of the most wretched sections of Philadelphia county. There, in connection with several other lads, equally misguided or misled, he committed, was arrested for, and convicted of petty theft.

While in prison he was visited again and again by the Philadelphia philanthropist, who succeeded not only in eradicating the vicious views he had imbibed, but in showing him the folly of vice and the certainty of its punishment, and inspiring him with a determination to act correctly, the moment he should be released. The visiter was satisfied with his sincerity, and gradually took a deep interest in his case. At the expiration of his sentence, he provided him with means, and having stated all the facts in a confidential manner to a friend in the West, obtained him a situation in a flourishing city of that section of the Union. The youth was overwhelmed with gratitude. He had found a friend for the first time in his brief career. His course from that moment was onward. He speedily won the confidence of his employer, on whose death, ten years thereafter, he succeeded to a large share in his business.

"I am now," he said, "an equal partner in the reputable and prosperous house of —— & Co., of ——, and I have visited Philadelphia, not only on business, but with the object of seeking out and returning my heart-warm acknowledments to my early, my ever-cherished, my often-remembered benefactor."

The old merchant wept with joy at such a reform, and acknowledged that this single incident had repaid him for the hours and days and weeks he had devoted, always prayerfully, to the blessed cause of kindness and prison reform.

The recent annual census of Chicago gives a population of 23,000, the growth of only fourteen years. A railroad connecting the city with the Mississippi river is in progress; twenty-one miles are already in operation and doing a great business.

POETRY.

The following lines were written by a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, the Hon. Warren R. Davis,—(so says the Knickerbocker for October,)—one of the most gifted and lamented "Sons of the Sunny South." They are a parody on "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," written in the Album of the lady of the late Senator Johnson:

Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
The fairest flower that ever bloomed
In Southern sun or gay savanna:
The Inca's blood flows in her veins,
The Inca's soul her bright eyes lighten;
Child of the sun, like him she reigns,
To cheer our hopes, our sorrows brighten.

Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
She hath a way to win all hearts,
And bow them to the shrine of Anna.
Her mind is radiant with the love
Of ancient and of modern story,
And native wit in richer store,
Bedecks her in its rainbow glory.

Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
The hapless bard who sings her praise
Now worships at the shrine of Anna.
'Twas such a vision, bright but brief,
In early youth his true heart rended,
Then left it like a fallen leaf,
On life's most rugged thorn suspended.

Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
Johnson's Wife of Louisiana!
The hapless bard who sings her praise
Wept tears of blood for such an Anna.

BE GENTLE WITH THY WIFE.

Be gentle! for ye little know
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle! none are perfect—
Thou'rt dearer far than life.
Then, husband, bear and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife.

LIFE OF A SINNER.

Seven years in childhood's sport and play,	7
Seven years in school from day to day,	14
Seven years at trade or college life,	21
Seven years to find a place and wife,	28
Seven years to pleasure's follies given,	35
Seven years by business hardly driven,	42
Seven years for fame, a wild-goose chase,	49
Seven years for wealth, a bootless race,	56
Seven years in hoarding for your heir,	63
Seven years in weakness, age, and care,	70
Then die and go—I don't say where!	

CONDUCT OF A DOG.

The remarkable instance of sagacity and feeling in a dog, which is the subject of the following circumstantial statement, comes from an authentic source, and must be reckoned among the most striking of the many facts, in illustration of the reasoning faculties of dogs:

"In the summer of 1846, my son at that time twelve years old, was visiting in the country. Having occasion to cross the field of a neighbor, the lad was pursued by a fierce dog, and as he looked back over his shoulder to see if the dog was gaining upon him, he stumbled and fell down a ledge of rocks and broke his leg. He lay helpless, and the dog came up in a moment in full cry ready to pounce upon him. As he came up he seemed to understand that something had happened to the boy, and after looking at him long enough to learn the precise state of the case, he set off towards the house, which was far beyond the reach of the child's cries. But the dog went only within call, as if fearful of leaving the boy alone, and there barked for some time without attracting attention. Failing in his purpose, he went home, and by his incessant howling and running in the direction from which he came, he succeeded at last in persuading some of the family to follow him to the spot where the suffering child was still lying.

"Now, the point of special interest in these facts is this; the dog unusually fierce, pursued the boy as an enemy, trespassing on his master's grounds, but the moment when he saw his enemy down and in distress, his ferocity turned to pity, and with far more principle than most men exhibit, he resolved to do him good. He sought to save the life which he seemed bent to destroy. This is the only case that has come to my knowledge, where a brute showed mercy on one whom he regarded as a foe. The best of us may learn a lesson from this dog."—*Newark Adver.*

California.—Southey, in his "Common-Place Book," quotes from Wither, an English poet, who wrote in the sixteenth century, the following lines. If there is not much poetry in them, there is a great deal of truth:

I've heard those say that travel to the West,
Whence this beloved metal is increast,
That in the places where such minerals be
Is neither grass, nor herb, nor plants, nor tree.
And like enough;—for this at home I find,
Those who too earnestly employ the mind
About that trash, have hearts, I dare uphold,
As barren as the place where men dig gold.

There is something rather pungent in the following 'Epitaph on an Ugly and Lean Old Woman,' which we took down the other day from the lips of the writer:

So old and so ugly, so mould'ring away,
Like a hillock of bones hardly covered with clay,
That Death in his ravage still passes her o'er,
Supposing, no doubt, that he'd killed her before

FROM THE N. C. ARGUS.

LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.

We have, time and again, called attention to the hypocrisy of the Locofoco Editors of North Carolina, as exhibited in relation to the question of Slavery in the Territories.

As to the Wilmot Proviso, they—the Editors aforesaid—say that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject matter of this abominable measure. Congress, then, has no jurisdiction of the question, and it cannot acquire any, even by consent of parties: yet the last Legislature of North Carolina gave Congress to understand that the adoption and extension of the Missouri Compromise Line by that body, would be a proper and satisfactory disposition of the Slavery question: and the Locofoco Editors every where chimed in, and hoped that Congress would so settle the question. These Editors therefore wanted Congress to legislate on a subject matter of which they say it has no jurisdiction, and thereby violate the Constitution and perpetrate the crime of perjury.

Again: Congress *did* pass the Wilmot Proviso, so far as the Territory of Oregon was concerned: and a Locofoco President approved the bill, under the solemn obligations of the oath which he had taken to support and defend the Constitution: yet these same Editors, who say that Congress possessed no power to pass any such law or in any way to legislate on the subject, justified and applauded him for approving the law, and declared that he was guilty of no infraction of the Constitution—of no violation of his plighted faith to the South:

Again: They lay it down as an axiom—a matter to be of all men admitted without argument—that all who entertain the opinion that Congress has the constitutional power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, are unsound in the faith, and utterly unworthy of the confidence of any friend of the South. The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman says that Congress does possess the constitutional power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories: yet a very large majority of the Democratic and Locofoco members of the last Legislature, with a full knowledge of Mr. Clingman's opinion on this subject, voted for him for United States Senator, and no Locofoco Editor in the State, that we have heard of, found any fault with that vote. On the contrary, they immediately set about flattering Mr. Clingman, whom they had for years been slandering and reviling, and have ever since endeavored to make him believe that they regard him as a marvellously proper man, and one who is entirely orthodox on the slavery question.

And yet again: They hold up Mr. Calhoun as their true exemplar—the great expounder of the genuine Southern doctrine on the slavery question; and think that all should be dealt with as abominable heretics who dare gainsay the wisdom or propriety of a single sentiment that he utters in relation to the subject. Mr. Clingman, however, says that Mr. Calhoun's view of the powers of the General Government in relation to Slavery in the Territories, as set forth in his celebrated Resolutions, "though perhaps plausible at the first glance, is really the most shallow and superficial that could possibly be presented." Yet Mr. Clingman, notwithstanding this his well-known opinion of the *Delphic Oracle*, was voted for and bepraised by the disciples of Mr. Calhoun as aforesaid!

And yet these abominable news-hawkers are crying, Wolf! Wolf! Wolf! and trying to make the honest yeomanry of the country believe that there are men amongst them who are not to be trusted on the slavery question!

During the second session of the 28th Congress a bill was introduced for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Oregon. And to the sixth section of that bill the following amendment was made:

"Provided, however, that THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE SAID TERRITORY, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

For the bill thus amended forty-five Southern Democrats voted, as follows:

Messrs. A. H. ARRINGTON, A. Atkinson, J. F. Belser, E. J. Black, J. A. Black, J. W. Blackwell, G. M. Bower, J. B. Bowlin, A. V. Brown, A. Burt, G. W. CALDWELL, A. H. Chappell, H. Cobb, Alvin Colquin, J. R. J. DANIEL, R. French, W. H. Hammet, H. A. Haralson, G. W. Hopkins, G. S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, J. M. Hughes, John Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, A. Labranch, W. Lucas, J. H. Lumpkin, F. G. McConnell, J. J. McKAY, I. E. Morse, W. W. Paine, D. S. REID, J. H. Relfe, R. B. Rhett, R. W. Roberts, R. F. Simpson, J. Slidell, F. Steenrod, W. H. Stiles, J. W. Stowe, J. W. Tibbats, T. W. Tucker, J. A. Woodward, W. L. Young—45.

The bill did not then become a law. In the next Congress the matter again came up; and the 12th section of the bill introduced for the formation of a Territorial Government in Oregon read as follows:

"SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, by the articles of compact *contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, of the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven;* and be subject to ALL THE CONDITIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS, AND PROHIBITIONS in said article of compact imposed upon the people of said territory."

And to show the nature of "the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions" in the "said articles of compact" imposed, we quote the sixth article entire:

"ART. 6. THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE SAID TERRITORY, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

For this bill twenty-three Southern Democrats stood up and recorded their votes, as follows:

Messrs. Stephen Adams, Jas. Black, J. B. Bowlin, Linn Boyd, L. B. Chase, Howell Cobb, A. Coffam, J. R. J. DANIEL, Grider, Geo. S. Houston, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, J. H. Lumpkin, Phelps, J. J. McKAY, B. Martin, F. Pillsbury, D. S. REID, L. H. Sims, F. P. Stanton, Jacob Thompson, and J. W. Tibbatts—23.

Yet David S. Reid was put in nomination and unanimously and zealously supported for the office of Governor, in 1848, by the Locofoco party of North Carolina; and J. J. McKay and J. R. J. Daniel were returned to Congress with marks of renewed confidence and esteem.

Nor did these men vote for the bill with their eyes closed to the nature of the "conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions" which it contained. The very day before the vote was taken in the House of Representatives, Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, moved to amend the 12th section of the bill, (above quoted,) by inserting in the seventh line thereof, between the word "and" and the word "shall," the words:

"inasmuch as the whole of said territory lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, known as the line of the Missouri Compromise."

The object of the amendment was to extend the principles of the Missouri Compromise to Oregon, and place the prohibition of slavery from the territory to which the bill applied upon the ground of concession and compromise, so that Southern members might vote for the bill and not be afterwards estopped from denying to Congress an absolute and unqualified right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in national territory. And Mr. Burt urged his amendment in a speech, in which he said,—

"So far as the territory of Oregon was concerned, the present was the only time when the question (the power of Congress over slavery in territories) should be raised. It was to be done now, or it was to be done never. If not done, it was to constitute another *precedent*, and he did not hesitate to say, that IF THE SOUTH FAILED TO RAISE ITS VOICE NOW, IT OUGHT TO BE AND WOULD BE FOREVER PRECLUDED. * * * *

"During the present session of Congress, an honorable member from New York (Mr. King) had deemed it his duty, or at least had thought proper to attempt the introduction of the same proposition—the proposition with the Proviso moved by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilmot) The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of that proposition by only some two or three votes. He told them, and he told the South, that THAT PROPOSITION WAS TO COME. He told them it would be moved, and he did not see that it would not prevail. What was the language of all in that Hall? What was the language of gentlemen from the North, and from the East, and from the West? That *the South need not hope ever again to see a slave State formed of any territory that might be acquired by the Government, whether by treaty or by conquest*"

The amendment of Mr. Burt was voted down; and Mr. Hamlin, from Maine—now a Democratic Senator from that State—distinctly informed the Southern members of the principle on which the prohibition in the bill was founded, and on which it was urged and supported. In his speech he held the following language:

"What is it that we propose to do? We propose to say, and say with all frankness, that there *shall be no disagreement hereafter in this matter;* that we will stand by the clearly defined rights of each individual STATE in reference to the institution of slavery; but to TERRITORY now free, with our votes and our consent, IT SHALL NEVER BE EXTENDED. Nor shall its limits in any way or manner, be enlarged. * * * *

"We propose then to declare that in *any territory subsequently acquired, and made part of this Union, the institution of slavery shall not exist; that we will in no way extend slave territory.*

* * * *

"While I desire to see the union of *California* with these States, it must come FREE or not at all. And now I say with the gentlemen from South Carolina (Messrs. Burt and Rhett) *now is the time when we are to meet this question fairly,* and *talk openly and boldly to each other, that there may be no misunderstanding between us hereafter.*

"Now he (Mr. Burt) tells us clearly and distinctly that his amendment was for the purpose of *extending this line* (the Missouri Compromise) *over territory where it did not exist before.* The gentleman's amendment was rejected by a vote of 31 majority, clearly settling the question now and forever, that *we are to have no new Missouri Compromise line, or compromises of a similar character.*"

The question of the unqualified power of Congress over slavery in national territory, then, was distinctly brought before the House. One of the prominent advocates of the bill, speaking of himself and its supporters, proclaimed in his place: "we propose then to declare that IN ANY TERRITORY SUBSEQUENTLY ACQUIRED, AND MADE PART OF THIS UNION, THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY SHALL NOT EXIST." With these developments staring them in the face, with these declarations ringing in their ears, JAMES J. MCKAY, DAVID S. REID and JOHN R. J. DANIEL *voted for the principle contained in the bill!* and, consequently, *to legislate away the rights of the South!* Yet these men, when they returned to their homes, were received with open arms by the "Democracy" of North Carolina! and one of them received, as a reward for his *faithful services*, the nomination of his party for Governor of the State; and the others were sent back to Congress.

The bill, however, did not become a law during the 29th Congress. It was laid upon the table in the Senate, and there remained until the body adjourned. At the next Congress it was again introduced, with the same "conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions," contained in its provisions, and, having passed through both Houses, it received the approving signature of President Polk, and thus became the "supreme law of the land."

And at the time of its passage and approval by the President, this bill, as at the taking of the vote on it in the House of Representatives of the previous Congress, was intended "to be the practical assertion of the naked principle that Congress had the power claimed for it by the Wilmot Proviso.—The first witness that we call to the stand in support of this position is THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri. In a late speech of this dignitary, made to the people of his own State,

"Col. Benton maintained that he introduced the amendment into the Oregon Bill, and passed it with the Wilmot Proviso attached, *and that it was done to assert the unlimited power of Congress over slavery in the territories;* and that as a naked, absolute, unconditional exercise of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject, the Oregon bill with the anti-slavery clause, received the approving signature of President Polk, *with the sanction of his whole Cabinet.*"

Col. Benton, however, the Locofocos say, has turned *Freesoiler:* besides, he is a great rascal, and *stole fifty dollars while at Chapel Hill.* We admit he has turned *Freesoiler:* so have a great many others of their friends, with whom they still operate in their opposition to General Taylor's Administration. We also admit that there is more truth than fiction in the Chapel Hill charge: but that transaction took place long before Col. Benton attained to the remarkable popularity which he once possessed amongst the Locofocos of the South. But we shall not contend with the "Democracy" on this point. We admit that Old Bullion is just as mean as they represent him to be—and that they *knew him to be so when he was most popular with them.*

We will therefore drop Col. Benton, and ask one Martin Van Buren, of Kinderhook, to step up on the platform.—From Mr. Van Buren's letter, accepting the Buffalo nomination for the Presidency, we extract as followeth, on the subject matter of the Wilmot Proviso:

"To bring the matter nearer to our own times, within a few days a bill containing this restriction, has passed both branches of the National Legislature, *and received the Constitutional approval of the present Executive—an approval which it was his sworn duty to withhold if he had not been satisfied that all the provisions of the bill were in conformity to the Constitution.* The present President, also a slaveholder, elected from a slaveholding state, with a large portion of his Cabinet in the same situation, has given the highest sanction to the doctrine we contend for that is known to our institutions; and although he felt himself called on to make an extra message, setting forth his reasons for believing that the restriction ought not to be applied to our Mexican Territories, he does not take the slightest notice of the constitutional objection on which so many southern States had based their opposition to the general measure. This branch of the subject has been thus forever disposed of."

But Van Buren, they say is also a *Freesoiler.* Ah! a *Freesoiler!* is he?—And what was he when they voted for him for President in 1836, and in 1840?—When was it that Van Buren voted in the Senate of New York, to instruct the United States Senators and to request the Representatives in Congress from that State, to oppose the admission of any Territory into the Union as a State, unless the prohibition of slavery therein was made "an indispensable condition of admission?"—Was it not when Missouri applied for admission into the Union? And had the doctrine which Van Buren then urged upon the National Legislature, by his vote, obtained with that body, would slavery now exist in Missouri?—or in Arkansa?—or in Louisiana? Assuredly not. And when was it that the same Van Buren voted in the Senate of the United States against striking out of the bill for the formation of a Territorial Government in Florida, a clause restricting the selling of slaves into that Territory? And yet again, when was it that he gave it as his opinion that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? Van Buren is now just such a Freesoiler as he has been for thirty years: and the "Democracy" of the South embraced and supported him for the highest office in their gift with a full knowledge of his principles and predilections on this subject. Even South Carolina herself voted for him for the Presidency, subsequent to the commission of all these enormities by the Arch Magician! However, we are willing that Martin as well as Thomas should be set aside. Let them both be entirely discredited, and we yet have a witness left, whose character the impudence of Locofocoism itself will not attempt to assail. We allude to John C. Calhoun—than whom a more pure and upright citizen in all the relations of life is no where to be found. In his reply to Col. Benton's Jefferson City speech, he says:

"Very different was the case in reference to the Oregon bill. There the North contended for the absolute right to exclude slavery from all the territories, and announce their determination to do so against the efforts of the South to compromise the question by extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. The offer was scornfully refused, and the bill passed without any compromise. *It was intended indeed to be the practical assertion of the naked principle that Congress had the power claimed for it by the Wilmot Proviso.* It was the first act of the kind ever passed, and was carried by the desertion from your cause of Col. Benton and Gen. Houston."

We presume the verdict may now be entered. The defendants are guilty in manner and form as charged in the Bill of Indictment. James K. Polk, the President of the United States, and David S. Reid and John R. J. Daniel and Jas. J. McKay, members of Congress from North Carolina, all supported and sanctioned bills discriminating "in the settlement of Territories against the citizens of one portion of the Union and in favor of another"—bills "intended indeed to be the practical assertion of the naked principle that Congress had the power claimed for it by the Wilmot Proviso:" and the Locofoco Presses and their correspondents, the Locofoco orators and spokesmen of North Carolina, have sustained and supported their actings and doings in connexion with these measures—while the same persons and presses, the same blasphemous and railing Rabshakehs of the Locofoco party, have denounced as abolitionists and traitors all those southern Whigs who have even expressed the opinion that Congress might constitutionally legislate upon the question of slavery in national territory! Do the whole annals of political charlatanry present another instance of impudence and hypocrisy equal to this? We venture to say they do not: and we ask the present Democrats of the country—men who have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by the insincerity of their leaders—if they will continue to place undiminished confidence in guides and sentinels capable of such conduct? How can it be *treason* in a Whig to entertain the belief that Congress can Constitutionally legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, while it is *patriotism* in a Democrat not only to entertain the *same opinion* in relation to the same matter, but also to commit the overt act of voting for, or approving, a bill framed for the express purpose of exercising this power?

An Incident.—During the trial of Cogzell, for kidnapping, which took place a few days since in Hillsborough, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at the expense of big wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction.

"Witness—I was in the sitting room when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly, and Cogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting room door, and said: Mary, you have been here long enough; come and go home now.

Attorney for defendant—What did Mary say?

Attorney for the State—Stop there—I object to the question!

Here a discussion of nearly two hours took place, in which four or five lawyers participated. After which the three judges held a long, serious and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner stated that it was the opinion of a majority of the court that the question must be answered. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of proceedings.—The question was repeated—"What did Mary say?" and the witness answered—

"She did'nt say a word!"

"That's laying down the law," as the Irishman said when he knocked down the Judge.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

EXECUTIVE ABUSES.

The exultation of the Locofocos at the prospect of a majority in the House of Representatives, is out of all proportion to any public benefit to be anticipated from that event. Locofoco Legislation is now in force, and the Senate is locofoco—so that no law can be repealed without Locofoco concurrence. Why then this extraordinary rejoicing over a majority in the lower House?"

We apprehend, the answer to this question is to be found in the fear of exposure on the part of those who have abused their trusts. A Locofoco majority will deal tenderly with Locofoco delinquents! The Marseilles Agency and all similar affairs will be glossed over, and the country be led to regard them as highly beneficial to the public! Mr. Osborne's idea of propriety will be amply vindicated—and that gentleman be represented as a martyr; and Mr. Secretary Mason, under whose auspices that mysterious affair occurred, will be held up as the model of a faithful and vigilant public officer! Isaac Hill will be portrayed in colors that would suit no man since the days of "Aristides the Just." And Mr. Secretary Walker, it will be demonstrated beyond a doubt, expended millions of his private fortune in sustaining the national credit, and is now, in his noble poverty, a fit subject for national gratitude!

These are some of the calculations, and serve to explain the Locofoco shouts over a majority in the House of Representatives. But these calculations may prove fallacious. Things are not now as they were in "Honest Levi's days." Even *then Congress* could not resist a demand for inquiry. It was forced to grant the investigation, and trust to the Administration to stifle or defeat it. This resource will now fail them. The President of the people will throw open the Departments to the fullest scrutiny. We shall like to see the Locofocos in the House opposing calls for information.

The following communication will explain the nature of some of the calls that will be made upon Congress:

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY—FAT CONTRACTS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday Oct. 15, 1849.

The approaching Session of Congress will be fraught with more interest to the public than any previous session for a number of years past. This interest will grow out of a rigid examination into the manner in which the Public Moneys were disbursed under the late Administration, the frauds that have been practised by giving to partizans extraordinary large contracts at ruinous prices to the Government—the instruments employed in securing this favoritism, and the benefits that have arisen, both to the outsiders and officials, by this ruinous course of proceeding. In addition to this, the question of the Mileage heretofore charged and received by Members, and the great disparity in calculations made by different Members from the same district and section of the country, will be brought to the notice of the country in a manner that in my judgment will awaken an interest and excite an indignation as great as that which will follow the developements of more direct and open peculations upon the Treasury.—But upon this latter subject more at another time.

There probably never has been, during the history of this Government, a more glaring imposition practiced upon it than in the instance of letting the contracts for the New Orleans Custom House. Not only were they given to favorites as a reward of partisan servility, but at rates that are beyond all reason. So much so is this the case, that since this Administration has come into power, thousands of dollars have been offered several of these contractors to give up their contracts and permit the Government to re-let them. This has been refused, and the result is, the cost of the Custom-House at New Orleans will be double what it should be, under any circumstances.—That there may be no mistake in my meaning in this matter, I charge that contracts amounting to nearly or quite Two Millions of Dollars were awarded by the late Administration to the following persons, at the dates mentioned against their names, and at prices beyond all reason, viz:

Mitchell, Howell & Cost a contract dated 27th April, 1848, for all the brick work of the N. O. C. House.

Robb, Kendall & Co. contract dated April 27, 1848, to deliver 18,500,000 bricks for N. O. C. House.

Wm. A. Woods, contract dated April 28, 1848, to deliver 55,000 barrels of sand for N. O. C. House.

Edward Learned, Jr. contract dated May 10, 1848, to deliver 7,000 barrels hydraulic cement.

Dennis Cronan, contract dated Nov. 17, 1848, to haul all the materials for the Custom House.

Luther Munn and others, assignees of Adolphus Davies, contract dated Nov. 22, 1848, for the delivery of all the granite for same.

Samuel F. Butterworth, contract dated May 19, 1848, to deliver 12,000 barrels Thomaston lime.

Edwin R. Sherman, contract dated March 3, 1849, to deliver the marble flagging and tiles.

The latter contract, it will be seen, bears date the very *last day* of Mr. Polk's Presidential term, and is one of the most infamous ones entered into of the whole. How bad they generally are, can be ascertained from the fact, that the contractor for doing the hauling alone has refused ten thousand dollars bonus for his contract. The principal agent through whom these contracts were obtained is said to have been a Mr. Gwinn of Mississippi, and if public opinion does not do him great injustice, his commissions, &c. in procuring these contracts did not fall short much, if any, of a hundred thousand dollars. This whole matter will undergo a rigid scrutiny by the next House of Representatives, unless the spoilsmen succeed in getting a reliable majority that will go all lengths in stifling every thing like candid investigation. Upon this subject I shall have much to say hereafter. I give it as but a single item of prodigality the past administration were guilty of, in disbursing the public moneys of the Government. ALPHA.

"We mean to do our duty, and *whatever face the future may wear,* we mean to oppose Gen. Taylor and his corrupt cabal, to the *bitter end.*"

Thus spoke the Washington Union, the Organ of the Foreign Governments, on the third of August last. It has since denied this language, though it stands recorded in its columns; a proof that its Editors are sensible and ashamed of the utter profligacy which it implies. No matter what may be the measures of this Administration—no matter if they should be such even as the Editors of the Union have heretofore most loudly applauded—no matter whether they embrace the Tariff of '46—the Sub-treasury—hostility to Internal Improvements—approbation of the Mexican War—and continued annexation, until "the whole unbounded continent is ours"—still the patriots of the Union are bound by a foregone conclusion, deliberately expressed, to oppose them and their author to "the bitter end." Our readers need not be surprised, then, to hear of opposition to any system of policy from that quarter.—*Richmond Whig.*

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden.—Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence $3, for the second $6, for the third and forth a still further sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday.

THE UNION'S ATTACKS UPON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The National Intelligencer, alluding to the daily slanders of Mr. Clayton by the Union, quotes the following from that paper of Thursday last:—

"Can it be that Mr. Clayton believes the American People have forgotten that it was the course of himself and his Federal Whig colleagues in Congress, sustaining the claim of Great Britain, that caused the 49th degree to be agreed on as the boundary."

"The story of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan "*squatting*" down on 49° may do to tell to the marines. That the Federal Whigs in the Senate "*squatted*" with Mr. Pakenham on that parallel of latitude, and controlled the negotiation of that business to the injury of their own country, is a matter of history."

Is it possible (replies the Intelligencer,) that the Editors of the Union can believe these statements? Has their hostility to the Secretary of State obliterated from their minds the truth of transactions of such recent date? Do they forget that Mr. McLane, who was appointed Minister to England in June, 1845, (long before the meeting of Congress,) carried out with him from President Polk authority "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49°?" It is true this fact was not known at the time. It only became public after Mr. McLane's return from his mission. It is true that, while he was seeking "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49°," the Union and all the partisans of the Administration were vaporing about "fifty-four forty." But that does not alter the fact; and so far from its being true that "the course of Mr. Clayton and his Whig colleagues in Congress caused the 49th degree to be agreed to," we do not believe that Mr. Clayton or Mr. Crittenden (the latter of whom prepared the joint resolution for notice to terminate the joint occupancy of the territory) uttered a word in debate on the question of the title at all. They confined themselves to other topics, and did not touch the merits of the title.

Equally unfounded is the allegation of the Union that the Secretary of State opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war. On the contrary, whatever opinions he, as a wise and conscientious patriot, entertained of the justice of the war, he did nothing to paralyze the arm of the Government in its prosecution, but voted for every bill to grant men, money, or supplies which was brought forward.

The Speakership.—The Union, speculating on the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, quotes, with evident gusto, the saying of some letter-writer that "*five Whig Free-Soilers are believed to be pledged to vote against Mr. Winthrop.* In that case, he can have but little chance, even if he obtain the vote of Mr. Wentworth." This is a "straw," which very plainly shows how the wind blows, with Opposition calculations, just now. Coalition with the Free-Soilers to break down the administration is the alpha and omega of Democratic policy.—Whether in popular or Congressional elections, their reliance for defeating the friends of the President, is solely upon the Free Soil faction.—*Richmond Whig.*

Our latest private intelligence from Paris is to the 11th instant. Mr. Rush was on the eve of departure for home; Mr. Rives had not been presented; but there was no difficulty as to his reception anticipated. The dismissal of Mr. Poussin was not regarded as a national question, but a mere personal affair. The new Envoy to the United States, M. Bois le Comte, is at present French Minister at Turin, so that some time must elapse before he can reach this country.—*National Intelligencer.*

What, More?—The St. Joseph Valley Register says:

"We hear rumors of heavy defalcations by Democratic ex-Postmasters in northern Indiana and south-western Michigan, which we sincerely hope may prove incorrect, but which appear to be too well substantiated."

There seems to be reason to fear that the depredations upon the treasure committed during the last four years of the dynasty of the peculators will exceed the ratio of those of Jackson and Van Buren's twelve years. We hear of new disclosures almost every day.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the condition of things in the district of Moyamensing is truly deplorable. Scarcely a night that those who keep open shops have not their places of business entered, their goods taken off in their presence, and if remonstrance is offered, personal violence is sure to follow.

Establishing Newspapers.—That veteran of the press, Major Noah, of New York, in his last Sunday Times, has some pertinent remarks in reference to the remarkable profuseness of *new* newspapers, of the ephemeral species. He says, "men engaged in such desperate enterprizes, seem to think that editing and publishing come by nature; whereas they constitute a business, or rather two branches of business, in which more tact, industry, and watchfulness are necessary than in any occupation or calling known among men."

How to subdue a vicious Horse.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the following account of the method adopted by an officer in the U. S. service, lately returned from Mexico, to subdue a horse who would not allow his feet to be handled for the purpose of shoeing:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle as a well trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch: "Halloo, Father Wesley—I'm glad to see you. How do you do?"

"I don't know you," said Mr. Wesley, reining up his horse. "Who are you?"

"Don't know me! Why, sir, you are the very man who converted me!"

"I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, "at least, one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it."

A liquid glue has been invented in England which has the advantage of being stronger than the ordinary glue, and always ready, and will unite wood, iron and plaster.

Is it right?—Some of our merchants, and others, have had job printing, that could be executed as well here, done at the North. Doubtless they have made a little saving in the price, as it is well known that, by the aid of steam-machinery, the printing offices of the large cities can do work at a less rate than the offices of this part of the country can afford to, but it is quite problematical if there is any saving to them in the long run. If some send abroad for their printing for the sake of an *apparent* saving of a trifle, others, upon the same principle, might for their dry-goods, groceries, hats, shoes, and every thing else which can be obtained here—and what then would be the trade of the place? It appears to us, that a little consideration would produce the conviction, that it is a sound policy to sustain one's immediate neighbors in their laudable business pursuits, even though they may not be able to work exactly as cheap as people who live a thousand miles off, from whom no reciprocity of dealings can be expected.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Plank Roads.—Specimens of these Roads have been laid down near Hamburg, by the enterprising citizens of that Town, and we learn that they are the theme of admiration by all who have travelled over them. Why are efforts not made at once to obtain stock for the whole road? The experiment has been made, and has succeeded to the satisfaction of all. Let us forthwith begin the work.

Edgefield Advertiser.

National Railroad Planked.—We learn from our Indiana exchanges that a company, which was chartered by the Legislature of that State last winter, has commenced the work of planking the road westward from Indianapolis, and some six miles of it are completed.

Railroads in the United States.—We have now in the United States 8,500 miles of railway completed, at a cost $230,000,000, and before the close of this year, at least 5,000 miles more will be in contemplation, and capital will be found rapidly centreing toward them.

New Exports.—Six Georgia Burr Mill Stones were shipped on board the brig Leopold O'Donnell, which cleared at this port on Saturday for New Orleans; two were shipped a few days ago per ship Hudson for New York.

Savannah Republican.

A Great Crop of Corn.—A correspondent from Licking county Ohio, writes to the Tribune that at the late Agricultural Fair there, Gen. Thomas W. Wilson took the premium for the best crop of corn, the product of which, per acre was 184 bushels. His farm is large, comprising some 400 acres, and the General is considered one of the best Ohio farmers, which is saying a great deal. There were several competitors, none of whom produced less than 100 bushels to the acre.

Singular Calculation.—It is stated by Chevreau, a French writer of some celebrity, that the world was created on Friday, the 6th of September, at a little past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was stated by Mr. Miller, an American preacher of great celebrity, that it would come to an end at 6 o'clock in the morning. Which of the two stated the wiser thing, the Frenchman or the American? *Ans.*—The Frenchman said the wiser thing, but the Yankee infinitely the bolder.

Death from the bite of a Rat.—Philip Petona, a young man, died a few days ago, near Easton, Pa., from the effects of the bite of a rat. About two weeks previous, the rat bit him in the chin. His face afterwards became much swollen, and notwithstanding the prompt appliance of every remedy that his physician could suggest, he died in the greatest agony.

Singular Case.—The Cumberland (Md.) Alleghanian states that on Wednesday last, an Irishman, who resides near Lonaconing, threw from his stomach a living snake, five or six inches in length. For several years past he has been in delicate health, and latterly subsisted almost wholly upon milk. On Wednesday, at the earnest persuasion of several of his countrymen, he was induced to drink with them. Directly after swallowing the liquor, he was seized with vomiting and threw up the snake.

A Hint from Life.—"Your father would not have punished you, my child, if you had not used profane language and sworn."

"Well, father swears."

"I know he has been in the habit of it, but he leaves off now."

"It's a pity he hadn't done it before he taught Bill and me to swear, and then we should have been saved a darn'd licking."

Why is the letter L in civility like your nose? Because it is between two eyes.

Romantic Revenge.—In Kentucky, a ploughman became enamored of a milk maid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected; and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and revenge, procured a rope—went to the farm, and—*tied all the cows' tails together!*

"I wouldn't marry an Eastern man if I had to live an old maid all my life," exclaimed a buxom country lass. "Why not?" demanded an astonished companion. "Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the *failure* of the *Eastern mails!*"

One of the most noted gamblers in San Francisco is said to be a Spanish woman. She has been known to put up twenty-five pounds of gold dust at a single stake.

Luther on Dancing.—In a life of Martin Luther, by M. Audin, an elegant French writer, the following opinion is quoted from the Reformer:

"Is dancing sinful?" his disciples asked him. He replied, "Was not dancing allowed to the Jews? I am not able to say: but one thing is certain—people dance now-a-days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And, indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity. Dance, then my children.

Some sensible fellow has said, that where one man reads a merchant's sign, a hundred will read his advertisement.

Illinois Senator.—We learn by the Telegraph that Gen. James Shields, who is now eligible to the office, has been again elected a United States Senator by the Legislature of the State of Illinois. The election resulted in 72 votes for Gen. Shields and 21 for Cyrus Edwards. There appears to have been a warm contest between Messrs. Shields and Breese in the Democratic caucus, which nominated the former on the twenty-first ballot by a majority of four votes.—*National Intel.*

Mr. Bodisco.—An idle story has got into circulation, to the effect that Mr. Bodisco, the esteemed Minister of Russia, (now on a visit of leave to his own country,) having incurred the displeasure of his Sovereign, had been banished to Siberia. The story, it appears, went from this city in a letter to the New York Correspondent of sufficient consequence to be telegraphed to us the night before last; but we did not publish it. We can now state, in contradiction of the story, that letters were received by Mr. Bodisco's family by the last steamer, dated at St. Petersburg as late as the beginning of October, and informing them that he would return to the United States early in the spring.

National Intelligencer.

Awful.—The Clearspring (Md.) Sentinel, of Saturday, says:—

"A young man named Cox, who was working in a lock on the seven mile bottom during the cold days of last week, became somewhat provoked by the cold, and presumptuously proclaimed, 'he wished he was within the gates of hell, so that he would be out of this cold world,'—in five minutes afterward a portion of the surrounding rocks and earth fell in upon him, killing him instantly. What an awful warning to blasphemers."

A contemporary suggests that Captain Kidd planted his money in California; and, the soil of the mines being very fertile, it took a spread.

A fop is like a cinnamon-tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

To what color does a flogging change a boy? It makes him yell O!

The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26—Brigs Albatross from Boston, Ranaki from ditto, Belle from New York; Schr Julia from Richmond. 27—Schr. H. Westcott from Wareham, Mass. 29—Schr L. P. Smith from New York. 30—Schr Elouise from New York.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
HER MAJESTY,
QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND TO
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have diligently studied how we might best ameliorate the pecuniary condition of the human Family, and deserve the applaudits of mankind. We are now happy almost beyond the power of expression, to impart the joyous intelligence that

THE HOUR HAS COME!

When we can proclaim to the Nations of the Earth the completion of our extended labors, in the announcement that we have

FOUND OUT AT LAST

The process by which riches may be easily acquired, and

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT

Is, that we give to the world, GRATIS, the offspring of those wearisome researches, which constituted nearly a

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

In gestation, asking for ourselves for revealing this

"OPEN SESAME"

Nothing but the delightful assurance that mankind will be at last convinced of the practicability of garnering

A GOLDEN HARVEST

Through the medium of

PYFER & CO.,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

NO. 1 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down:
She will never let Fortune it she did not frown.
Those who in patience bear her scorns awhile
Are those on whom, at last, she must will smile.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PYFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes!

EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHEERING TALE!

☞ Four Extra Clerks required to attend to our correspondents.

☞ Only see this Stupendous Luck!

$50,000, WHOLE TICKET, sent to a Rail Road Contractor in the State of New York. He ordered a Package of Tickets, and Behold the Result! For on sending on to PYFER & CO'S Far famed Office, he realized the mammoth Fortune of

$42,500!!!

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

NOT DONE YET!

$80,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Charleston, S. Carolina.
☞ Two handsome Prizes of $8,000, sent to N. Carolina.
$15,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

Correspondents who visit Baltimore are invited to call at our Office, where we offer ocular demonstration of our almost Magic Luck.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

GRAND SCHEMES for NOV'R 1849.

All Orders Strictly Confidential.

Date, Nov'r.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	$5	$18 50
2	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
3	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
5	30,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	8

KOSSUTH TO LORD PALMERSTON.

WIDDIN, (TURKEY,) Sept. 20.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, already informed of the fall of my country—unhappy Hungary, assuredly worthy of a better fate.

It was not prompted by the spirit of disorder, or the ambitious views of faction; it was not a revolutionary leaning which induced my native country to accept the moral struggle maintained so gloriously, and brought by nefarious means to so unfortunate an end.

Hungary has deserved from her Kings the historical epithet of "generous nation," for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, through adversities so numerous, were able to arouse her to oppose the fatal stroke aimed at her very life: to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburghs or to accept the struggle for life, honor, and liberty forced upon her. And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which with the aid of Almighty God she has prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm even when attacked by the Russian giant, in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world. But this is over; what tyranny began has been by treachery concluded; on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great Empires, but by the faults, and I may say the treason, of her own sons.

To these untoward events, I pray God, that my unhappy country may be the only sacrifice, and that the true interest of peace and freedom, and civilization through the world may not be involved in an unhappy fate.

May it please you, my lord, to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish Government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon us poor homeless exiles.

I, the Governor of unhappy Hungary, after having, I believe, as a good citizen and honest man fulfilled to the last my duties to my country, had no choice left me between the repose of the grave and the inexpressible anguish of expatriation.

Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for awhile my wearied head on the hospitable shore of your happy Island.

But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than to cause any difficulties to the Turkish Government, whose situation I so well knew how to appreciate, and therefore did not intrude on the Turkish territories without previously inquiring whether I and my companions in misfortune would be willingly received, and the protection of the Sultan granted to us.

We received the assurance that we were welcome guests, and should enjoy the full protection of His Majesty the Padisha, who would rather sacrifice 50,000 men of his own subjects, than allow one hair of our heads to be injured.

It was only upon this assurance that we passed into the Turkish territory, and according to the generous promise we were received, tended on our journey, received in Widden as the Sultan's guests, and treated hospitably, during four weeks, while waiting from Constantinople further orders as to the continuation of our sad journey to some distant shore.

Even the Ambassadors of England and France, to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

His Majesty the Sultan, was also so gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary under my Government, and the Generals Messaros and Perczel (all present here) would be surrendered unless we choose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ and become Mussulmen. And thus 5000 Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold, or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been made yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, and could hardly have been expected in the nineteenth century.

My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious or difficult. Governor of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to the honor of my country even in exile.—Even as a private individual I have an honorable path to pursue. Once Governor of a generous country—I leave no heritage to my children: they shall, at least, bear an unsullied name. God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interest I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and taken also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupich for their generous aid against this tyrannic act. In full reliance on the noble sentiments and generous principles of your excellency, by which, as well as through your wisdom, you have secured the esteem of the civilized world, I trust to be excused in inclosing copies of my two letters to the Grand Vizier and Sir Stratford Canning.

I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschild Pasha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition in order to lower it in public estimation, and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain that in the grand council held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the Council declared in favor of our extradition, the majority of the ministry against it. No decision was come to in consequence of the altercation which took place, but, notwithstanding, the Ministry thought fit to make us the revolting suggestion I have named.

This mode of solving the difficulty would not I am convinced, save the ministry, because a protection only given, in contradiction of the Sultan's generous feeling, at the price of 5000 Christians abandoning their faith, would be revolting to the whole Christian world, and prove hardly calculated to win sympathies for Turkey in the event of war with Russia, which, in the opinion of the most experienced Turkish Statesman, is approaching fast.

As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given to Hungary at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy. But it appears to me that it would be a very ill-advised mode of gaining Hungarian sympathy by sending me to an Austrian scaffold, and forcing my unhappy companions to abjure their religion, or accept the same alternative.

No friends to the Turkish Government would spring up from my blood, shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes. My Lord, your heart will, I am sure, excuse my having called your attention to our unhappy fate, since it has now assumed political importance. Abandoned in this unsocial land by the whole world, even the first duties of humanity give us no promise of protection unless, my lord, you and your generous nation come forward to protect us.

What steps it may be expedient that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well-known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord, and in the name of humanity throw myself under the protection of England.

Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at Heaven, as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor true hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delighted in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your excellency in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful meditation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

As to my poor—my loved and noble country, must she, too, perish forever? Shall she unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?

The political interests of civilized Europe, so many weighty considerations respecting England herself, and chiefly the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, are too intimately bound up with the existence of Hungary for me to lose all hope.—My Lord, may God the Almighty for many years shield you, that you may long protect the unfortunate, and live to be the guardian of the rights of freedom and humanity. I subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect and esteem,

(Signed) L. KOSSUTH.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John C. Clark, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Gillet removed.

Thomas L. Smith, to be First Auditor of the Treasury, vice Clark.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1849.

Rumored Appointment.—It is reported, on reliable authority, that the 6th auditorship of the Treasury has been offered to Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina.

Mr. Rush, late United States Minister to France, Mr. Saunders, late Minister to Spain, Mr. Stiles, late Charge to Vienna, and Mr. Flemniken, late Charge of Denmark, are among the passengers of the Steamship Washington which sailed from Southampton late last month.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences in course of publication in the *Boston Courier*, speaks of the importance of the printer to the author as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of a printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the argument of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, and especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences—sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a woodsawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

Duelling in Kentucky.—We see it stated that a proposition has been submitted to the Kentucky Convention having for its object the suppression of the practice of duelling. It proposes to prohibit all persons, both principals and accessaries, who may hereafter be engaged in duels, from holding any office in the commonwealth.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1—Steamer Evergreen, with boats Nelson and Diligence in tow, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, B Rose & Son, State Arsenal, S W Tillinghast, J M Beasley, Cook & Powell, W McIntyre, Cook & Taylor, James Kyle, G McNeill, P Taylor, S Boon, R D McNeill, Ray & Pearce, P P Johnson & Co, W S Latta, J H & J Martine, Capt J A J Bradford, J Jessup, Taylor & Underwood, E J Hale, H Branson & Son, E Fuller, S J Hinsdale, D Johnson, A Johnson & Co, Mrs. Thurston, J Swann, D Maxwell, J Laughton, T Ashe, M Brown, W B Vincent, H Miller, J H Hawley, T L Johnson, J Smith, W Murphy & Co, J Banner, Elkin Mauf Co, J & J S Gibson, Rev A F Olmsted, J Hiatt, Jenkins & Roberts, W B McCorkle & Son, Rev F M Hubbard, J T Roper & Co, Scott & Smith, R Gwynn & Son, J P Smith & Co, G Bower, Miller & Benton, R A Hunt, Dr Lindsay, Col Gibson, M D & W D Smith, Prof Fetter.

Nov. 5.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, J H Hall, Cedar Falls Co, J & T Waddill, N Kendall, Brower & Moffitt, Hall & Hall, Beaver Creek Co., J T Watts, Mrs E Walton, W B & T S Jordan, J Worth, Mrs C A Brown, McNabb & Warner, R McKay, H & E J Lilly, D Gee, Hall, Sackett & Co, E Burage, J H Ennis, H L Myrover & Co, B Julian, Wall & McDonald, W Prior, Richmond Co, J H & J Martine, W J McConnell, Shaw & Little, F D Breece, Watts & Reynolds, S J Person, Boger & Maxwell, B Rose & Son, J H Hawley, Cranford & Backhead, Rowan Factory, A A McKethan, M L & R J Holmes, J Q McPherson, W Nance, J W Baker, Tomlinson & Co, Dr R W Thomas, E Beckerdite, E Russell, J C Blocker, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel.

Nov 3—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Ray & Pearce, Cook & Taylor, D Johnson, E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, Taylor & Underwood, A A McKethan, J W Sandford, Jenkins & Roberts, B Julian, W B Vincent, M Brown & Son, W Murphy & Co, and others of this place and interior.

Nov 1—Stm'r Gov Graham, with goods for E Fuller, R Foster, Worth & Sanders, J Worth, T S Martin & Co, Col J McNeill, J R & J Sloan, and sundry others of this place.

NOTICE.

STRAYED off from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, a white HORSE, of ordinary size, ten years old, is a fine pacer, and works gently in harness,—has a lameness in the right hind leg, probably the spavin. I suppose that he has gone in the direction of Pittsborough, as he was raised near that place. Any person taking him up, will please send him to me by the earliest opportunity, for which I will pay whatever may be right.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6, 1849. 92-2w

☞ In the notice as to the Common Schools, the *Board of Superintendents* are requested to meet on the 13th Nov't—not the local School Committees, as some incorrectly suppose.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Nov. 6.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1849.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday the 15th inst. is the day appointed by Gov. Manly, under the resolution of the last Legislature, "to be observed throughout this State as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God." It is hoped that this first occasion of Thanksgiving Day will be so observed as to make it pleasant to anticipate an annual return.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election for the Legislature and State officers takes place in New York to-day. The Locofocos and Abolitionists having united, it is probable that the Whigs will be beaten—a result at which the Southern Locofocos will be in high glee.

VIRGINIA.—An election for a member of Congress in the Wheeling District, (in place of a deceased member-elect,) will take place on Thursday next. Result doubtful.

"LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY."—We are aware that the public is nauseated with the newspaper wranglings about the Wilmot Proviso. But the ability and conclusiveness of an article from the N. C. Argus on the subject, has induced us to copy it, long as it is. The Locofoco press and leaders in North Carolina may see themselves as in a glass in that article, which gives facts, copied from official records, and of indisputable authority.

MARYLAND.—The public debt of Maryland is $12,780,000, the annual interest of which is $699,000. The population is estimated at 510,000. To pay the mere interest on the debt requires an average tax of $1 36 on every man, woman and child, white and black, in the State. The revenue of all kinds collected by the State of North Carolina out of her people, is less than $100,000, or about 13 cents from each inhabitant. According to all the common notions on this subject, such enormous taxes should impoverish Maryland, whilst the comparative freedom from taxation should enable North Carolina to grow rich. But is such the case? By no means. The wealth of Maryland is incomparably greater than that of North Carolina. And why? Because her debt has been created to make works of Internal Improvement, which enable her people to get their produce to market cheaply and easily, and thereby raise the value of their land, and promote their interest in every way.

We have long been satisfied that our State has pursued a penny-wise policy in this regard, and we therefore rather rejoiced at the increased taxes laid by the last Legislature. Experience, however, has already proved that the law was loosely framed, so as to cause great doubt and difficulty in giving in tax lists.

"THE PURSUITS OF LIFE."—This is the appropriate title to an exceedingly beautiful and interesting Oration delivered by the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the late Commencement. Apart from the merits of the Oration as an elegant composition, it is worthy of all praise for its tendency to direct the minds of the youthful hearers towards the selection of the more useful pursuits of life, rather than still further to crowd the already overburdened "learned professions,"—for its manly inculcation of the duty of *Labor*, and the dignity and profitableness and happiness of Agricultural labor,—for its earnest inculcation of true patriotism, National and State.

There is a very common error,—instilled into the public mind by demagogues for selfish purposes,—that almost any other pursuit in life, or almost any other mode of investing capital, pays better than Agriculture. Judge Strange is a practical Agriculturist: hear what he says on this point:—

"Man may strive as he will to shun it, but Labor is his destiny; and not only labor, but, as a general rule, labor of a particular kind. It was proclaimed to Adam, in the day that he sinned, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return to the ground; cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life." This is man's destiny; and all his efforts to escape from it, is a warring against Nature; and render him the miserable and repining slave, instead of the obedient, cheerful, and happy servant, of Him by whom his destiny is pronounced. Oh! it is sickening to hear the disparagement that is continually being cast upon agriculture and its kindred pursuits. Almost any thing is preferred before it. In what distaste are its labors held! With what contempt is the smallness of its gains spoken of! And how much unfairness is there in the computation of those gains! And that those gains are ever small, is more generally owing to the ease and idleness in which the operator lives, neglecting his business, and the want of skill with which he conducts it, than to any natural impediment in the way of his success. The same degrees of idleness, inattention and incapacity, in any other calling, would probably result, not only in the attainment of small gains, but in ruin, disgrace, and starvation. Nor is it often that proper credit is given to agriculture, for the many comforts and conveniences it affords, almost without price, which any amount of money could scarcely purchase.

"Are you startled at the conclusion to which we seem to have come? I do not say that it is the just conclusion. I will not be so bold. But whether we look into the book of Nature, and read there what God has written, or into that other Book, in which He hath graciously revealed His will to man, we will I think be forced to conclude, that in agricultural pursuits, for at least the larger portion of the human family, is to be found most certain success;—whether success consists in bodily comfort and peace of mind here, or in a well grounded hope of a happy immortality in the world to come. To an American citizen, and especially to a Southern American citizen, this law is more legibly written, than for almost any other portion of the human family. See what a country He hath given us—how wisely spread—stretching herself out, and inviting the weary children of toil, how numerous soever, to come and draw nourishment, rich and abundant, from her capacious bosom! Think you that this fertile and wide-spread country is a mere wanton expenditure of Almighty power? Or that our destiny being cast in it, is a purely accidental arrangement, having no meaning? Does it not seem that the same hand that planted Eden, and placed Adam there to dress it, hath created this goodly land, and placed us here, to till it, and elaborate its inexhaustible resources? And oh! what an incentive to love of country,—to patriotism—(that virtue, applauded in all ages, alike by the savage and the sage—the bard and the philosopher,)—must be the daily, palpable reception from the hand of God, through the Earth on which we stand, of all the supplies for our physical wants!"

We quote a portion of the Orator's remarks on State pride:—

"But with regret I say it—there is in our own State a lamentable (nay, shall I not be pardoned for saying, a shameful,) deficiency of State pride. Among the cultivators of the soil, among the more ordinary classes of our citizens, I trust, nay I believe, this is not the case. But among the educated portion of our people, this want of State pride is sadly conspicuous. Its monuments are around us in every direction. In our unquelled forests,—in our deserted farms,—in our dilapidated villages,—in our decreased representation in the National Legislature. A large part of our products are ascribed abroad to other States. They deck themselves, as it were, in the plumage of which they have despoiled us. We share little in the profits derived from converting our raw materials into articles of immediate use,—of sending them to foreign markets, and making those exchanges which of themselves alone have rendered so many nations, both ancient and modern, proud, prosperous and happy. A great portion of our fellow-citizens are enriching, with their talents and their wealth, other States, and in the same degree impoverishing their own, by a change of domicile. Yes, the North Carolinian wanders from his native land, and leaves the sweet fields of his childhood with scarce a tear of regret.—Home! that word of such magic power over most hearts, seems to have with him an indefinite signification, or at least to know no limit but the wide-spread regions where the stars and stripes of America are seen to wave. * * * * Strange, unaccountable insensibility! That here,—standing upon the very soil that has been consecrated by heroic blood; that here,—in the very vicinity of the Mecca of Liberty,—a North Carolinian should feel no State pride, is altogether incomprehensible. That his cheek should not glow at the recollection of May 20th, 1775. That whensoever and wheresoever he hears the Declaration of our Independence read or spoken of, he should not cry aloud "I am a North Carolinian, and in that State was struck the first note of that noble anthem to Freedom." That when Lexington is mentioned, he should not place Charlotte beside her; and mingle the name of Mecklenburg with that of Boston. But it is not so with us. Our mountains are as high, and our plains as fertile,—our streams as pure, and rush as boldly from our hills,—our mineral wealth as boundless,—our climate as delightful,—our sons as brave,—our daughters as fair, as those of any people under the sun. Why, then, should we not be proud of ourselves, and proud of one another? Is there no electric spark that can be struck out, to send its kindling impulses into every heart in our beloved Republic?—To fuse into one general feeling of patriotism, and zeal for the public good, all those hard and selfish principles that now keep us apart, and render us insensible to the common welfare!"

Advocating works of improvement within the State, Judge Strange remarks,—

"In undertakings of this sort, you will find the false economy, of which we have spoken, opposing you, and in this line of your duty, your principles will be put to the severest trials. You will be told of the taxes involved. Be it so. Even should those taxes be injudiciously spent, if spent within the State they will not injuriously affect her aggregate prosperity. Solomon hath said—"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." These words of wisdom seem to me to be specially instructive to the people of our own State. It is rather characteristic of the individuals composing, as well as of the State itself, to withhold more than is meet. They fear to scatter the seed, and will not trust God for the harvest. And hence, while other States are marching onward, and onward, in indefinite improvement, ours is a race of retrogradation. Let the rising generation come to the rescue, and with generous and united efforts, restore our lost Pleiad to her place among the stars."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The papers are indulging in speculations as to the Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Mr. Winthrop is the only Whig named. But, as it is believed that the Abolitionists will vote against him, Mr. Holmes of S. C. (a Taylor Democrat,) is talked of. Of the Locofocos, Messrs. Cobb of Geo., Boyd of Ken., and Bailey of Va. are prominent. The Abolitionists will decide it, and they will undoubtedly endeavor to force one or the other party to make one of themselves Speaker.

PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION.—The Hillsborough Democrat has an article referring to the Observer and other Whig papers, in relation to a proposition made by somebody or other to hold a Convention in this State in relation to the Wilmot Proviso. We did not read the Democrat's article, but we believe that was its subject. To all such propositions we have no reply to make except the following, which has just met our eye in the Petersburg Intelligencer:—

One of "our Northern Allies."—The New York Evening Post, in the course of an article on the Resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Convention, makes the following remarks:

"Nearly every one of the slave states, on the other hand, have threatened so frequently to abandon the Union, and set up as independent nations, during the past half century, that it is now taken as a matter of course, whenever the southern representatives find themselves voting in a minority, that the Union is to be dissolved straightway.

"Of course, nothing of the sort has ever occurred, or ever will occur, and the impotence, inconsistency and folly of those who make such threats, are becoming more conspicuous every time they are repeated."

It cannot be denied that the South talks too much and does too little. Resolutions, and not executions, seem to be the order of the day. Thus, in the session of '46-7, the Legislature of Virginia passed Resolutions threatening the resistance of Virginia to any bill excluding slavery from the Territories then to be established. Two years afterwards, the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it, became a law, and many of those who voted for the Legislative Resolutions sustained Mr. Polk in making the Oregon bill a law. Now, what better encouragement do our Northern aggressors want, than such conduct on the part of the very men who are foremost in bringing forward and sustaining these menacing resolutions, affords! Is it surprising that Northern politicians should be willing to sacrifice Southern Rights, when they see Southern politicians, for party purposes, submit to a sacrifice of Southern Rights!—The South should now stop talking, stop threatening, stop resolving and await the progress of events. The North has time and again been put in possession of the views and determination of the South. If it persists in its aggression on Southern Rights, it does so with its eyes open to the consequences, and the South having given fair warning, if it does not proceed to action, should consult its own dignity by ceasing to threaten.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—A friend in Robeson informs us, that Mr. Aaron Oliver, of Ashpole, Robeson County, gathered and measured, with the assistance of two of his neighbors, forty-five bushels of shelled corn from half an acre of land. The adjoining land was fully as good as the part measured, but the entire day was consumed in gathering and measuring the half acre, so that the remainder could not be accurately tested, but there was no doubt that the acre yielded 90 bushels. The land was cleared since the 1st of March last, and was not manured.

SUGAR CANE.—We have received a fine specimen of Sugar Cane, fully matured, from Jos. W. Lee, Esq. in the same neighborhood, who has about a quarter of an acre of land, with a luxuriant growth of the Cane.

EXECUTION.—The negro Edmund, convicted at Anson Superior Court of the murder of his master, May Buchanan, Esq., was executed on Friday the 26th ult., at Wadesborough, in presence of the largest crowd ever seen in that place, variously estimated at from 2 to 5,000. There were many females in the crowd. A writer in the Argus says that there was a great deal of drinking going on after the execution, and more men under the influence of liquor than he ever saw.

At the gallows, the criminal made a third confession, in which he utterly repudiated what he had said before Judge Dick, (when he attempted to criminate other persons.) He now said, substantially what he stated in his first confession, that he alone committed the acts—murder and robbery,—though he charged another slave with prompting him to the murder, and instructing him how to proceed. He related all the particulars. He professed a hope of salvation.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Times, copying a paragraph from this paper, adds,—

"Our North Carolina contemporary has egregiously mistaken our meaning, in supposing that, by saying what the Whigs of Virginia *must* do in 1851, we intended to excuse them for what they did not do in 1849. Periodical apathy is undoubtedly the great failing of the Whig party, and especially in Virginia We ought certainly to have done our best in the first Congressional election after the Presidential contest; but, as a matter of fact, the Whigs in this State did not properly exert themselves last Spring. Admitting that they deserve the rebuke of our more steadfast Whig friends of North Carolina, we hope the Observer will not gainsay our assertion that they can and must acquit themselves more creditably in 1851."

Certainly not. Stick to that promise. It is never too late to do good.

THE UNION AND MR. EWING.—The National Intelligencer has nailed to the counter another of the fabricated slanders of the Union, which, in its blind rage against every thing and every body connected with the Administration, is ready to give currency to any story, however improbable, by which it may hope to excite the passions of its party. The story to which we allude was published a week or two ago, and its substance repeated more recently, in the absence of Mr. Ewing and of any authorised denial. It was, briefly, that in renting a dwelling house in Washington, at $450 a year, he obtained an advantage of some $300 a year by the promise of an office to the owner of the house—which promise he afterwards failed to perform. In a long article in the Intelligencer, the whole story is not only denied, but its material allegations effectually disproved. The Editors pledge themselves for the accuracy of their statements. Many of the Locofoco papers throughout the country have published the Union's story, but how few of them will have the fairness to publish its refutation!

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Register of Wednesday last has a long and able communication—No. 1 of a series—demonstrating the absence of any power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Register says it is from the pen of a distinguished citizen, formerly a member of Congress, and as it is signed "R." we can scarcely be mistaken in attributing it to Mr. RAYNER.

The writer thinks, no doubt correctly, that the country is likely to be saved any further trouble in regard to the Wilmot Proviso in the Territories, by the early application of California and New Mexico for admission into the Union as States, in which sovereign capacity, they will decide that vexed question for themselves.

But, says he, "a still more dangerous question is in reserve, which threatens soon to burst upon the South with fearful import." He alludes to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which will undoubtedly be pressed on Congress by the Abolitionists. On this question, says he, "we have the platform of the Constitution on which to stand. We are no longer left to appeal to justice, and generosity—and to insist upon sectional equality of privileges—we can here entrench ourselves behind the ramparts of *rights*—rights secured to us by the Constitution of our country. The 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or *property*, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." First, let us look at the historical facts connected with the incorporation of this among other amendments in the Constitution. In the Convention of Virginia which adopted the Constitution of the United States, much opposition was made to its adoption, and particularly to the clause among others, granting "exclusive legislation" over such ten miles square as should be ceded by particular States. This opposition, headed by Patrick Henry, George Mason and others, was urged on this, among other grounds: that this power might be abused to the oppression of the people of the States, by granting exclusive privileges to the people of the District, on the one hand—or the oppression of the people of the District, by infringing on their individual rights, on the other hand. (See Elliott's Debates Vol. 3d, p. 399—417.) And the Virginia Convention ultimately adopted the Federal Constitution with divers amendments, which it directed to be submitted to Congress for incorporation in the Constitution, most of which related to individual rights and privileges, and were *restrictive* of the powers of Congress—and among them, this very one "that no freeman ought to be deprived of his life, liberty, or *property*, but by the law of the land." (See Elliott's Debates Vol. 3d, p. 593.) It is a historical fact, that these amendments were adopted, and submitted for ratification to the States, by the first Congress that met under the Constitution. Is it not apparent then, that this additional restriction on Congress was for the purpose of satisfying the scruples of the most jealous; and that it was expressly designed as a personal safe-guard to life, liberty and *property*? So much for the *quo animo* of this provision of the Constitution."

"Congress assumed the Legislative powers over the District, with a full knowledge that slaves were recognised therein as property, by the municipal law—and that it was forbidden by the very constitution under which it was authorised to accept the cession, to deprive any person of life, or property, without due process of law."

"The Constitution, in providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, *without due process of law*, means, of course, judicial process. As Congress possesses no judicial powers, this clause has reference to the action of the Courts, where the title of property is in dispute between parties litigant. It has reference to the decision of the title to property *under the law*, and not to the propriety of the law itself. If the term "due process of law" did not refer to the action of the Courts, but to the legislation of Congress, it would be absurd, unnecessary, and unmeaning. For it is self-evident, even if Congress possessed unlimited authority over this subject, that rights vested under one law could not be divested by Congress, except by the passage of another law. If then, the Constitution has so plainly provided against the deprivation of property, by one individual, of that of another, can it be pretended that it conferred this power on Congress, free from all restraint? Such a construction would only protect the people of the District against the rapacity of each other, merely to preserve them for destruction by Congress."

Several collateral points are stated and argued with great ability; but at more length than we have space for.

BLASPHEMY.—At a Locofoco meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, where ex-Senator Dix was present and made a speech, a man named Schaeffer was one of the selected orators, who spoke as follows:—

"They (the Whigs) cannot go to Canada, for Canada will soon be a part of the Democracy of this nation, and her representatives will take their places in their ranks at Washington. They cannot go to Cuba, for Gen. Taylor called upon the Navy to keep them on Round Island. Where will they go? (A voice—"To hell!") Certainly I cannot say where: *but as my friend has fixed their location, I will say they cannot go to Heaven, for Old Hickory is there, and no Whig can go where he is.* (Loud and repeated cheering.)—*And if they were to get there, and find Old Hickory napping, Polk would say, "I knew you down below; you must be mistaken in the place."*

This is a specimen only of a speech which is praised by the Globe, a Locofoco organ in New York.

RIOTS AND THEIR REMEDY.—It has of course been observed with surprize by those who have read the accounts of all the late riots in our large cities, that the rioters consisted mainly of boys. In view of this fact, the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"A radical and most potent vice lies at the foundation, generally speaking, of all dealing with boys, and even children, in this country:—They all have too much of the "largest liberty." An almost total absence of wholesome restraint signalizes, we grieve to say, but every one must say who looks attentively into the subject, the dealing of parents with children, of guardians with wards, of masters with apprentices—in short, of every body whose function and duty it is to wield authority, with those whose habits and principles are to be formed, for good or evil, by the exercise or neglect of that authority."

The Commercial goes on to speak of the almost total disappearance of the wholesome feeling of reverence for age and authority, which mark the present and rising generation; of the regular training to rowdyism which boys receive; of oppressions of the helpless, &c.

These are some of the penalties which people pay for living in cities. And their manifestation should teach us, in the country, to be deeply grateful for an exemption from such evils. There is perhaps no place of its size in the wide extent of this land, where the habits of youth are better, and the moral influences stronger upon them, than in this town of Fayetteville.

ENGLISH STATISTICS.—There were 135,845 marriages solemnized in England during the year 1848. And it is a most remarkable fact, that no less than 104,306 of the parties, (42,429 men and 61,877 women,) signed the marriage register with a mark, being unable to write their names.

During the same year there were 576,077 births, and 423,304 deaths, in England. Excess of births 152,773. It is probable that the emigration was greater than that excess, so that the population has not increased.

It is to be regretted that in many parts of this country no register is required to be made of births, deaths and marriages.

WAR.—The Paris Presse says, that of the French army of 1813, consisting of 1,260,000 men, mostly from 18 to 20 years of age, only 160,000 remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France. More than 1,100,000 were killed or wounded in battle, or died of sickness and fatigue. Four million five hundred thousand Frenchmen perished in the wars from 1791 to 1813; "and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits."

The London Times computes the loss of the allies at ten millions of men, generally of course in youth or in the prime of life.

"The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal and horrible picture, (says the Richmond Republican.) And yet this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantages for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear. We look with loathing and hatred upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifices to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the pyramids of bloody oblations which civilized men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice, and revenge."

A distressing accident happened to Mr. David Oliphant at the steamboat wharf on Thursday morning last. He placed his foot in the coil of a rope which attached a tow boat to the steamer, and a sudden straightening of the rope from a movement of the boat, cut his leg off below the knee. So quickly and clean was this done, that the severed limb dropped into the water. The spectators were much shocked. Mr. Oliphant is deserving of sympathy.

North Carolinian.

The Cost of Riots.—It appears by a report to the County Board that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars ($238,230) has been paid out of the County Treasury since 1836 for the suppression of riots. This sum does not include the snug little bill which has yet to be footed for the riot on election night, which will probably bring the amount quite up to a quarter of a million. This same amount paid for an efficient police force, or for improving our public schools, would probably have saved the character of the city from the stigma cast upon it by the disgraceful disturbances which caused the expense.

Philadelphia paper.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev'd Mr. Simmons, Mr. RICHARD P. FREEMAN, of Brunswick county, to Miss LAURA, eldest daughter of the late Constant Johnson.

In Lincoln county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, P. K. ROUNSAVILLE, Esq. of Lexington, to Miss MARTHA C. GRAHAM, daughter of the late John D. Graham, Esq.

On the 27th ult., at St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, RICHD S. MERCER, of West River, Md., to EMILY J., daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Theodore Coxe, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this place, on the 22d ult., Miss CATHARINE ANN MIMS, eldest daughter of Mr. Sam'l Mims, in the 23d year of her age.

While the death of this amiable young lady is deeply lamented by all who knew her, the many excellent traits which her character exhibited are remembered by them with peculiar pleasure. It is the testimony of those who knew her best, that she was a dutiful and affectionate child, a loving sister, and a generous and faithful friend. The blamelessness of her life, and the consistency of her conduct with the professions she made, impressed all who associated with her. A protracted illness was borne by her with submission to the will of Divine Providence, and amidst the alarms of death it was manifest that she was supported by the hopes which Religion inspires.—[*Com.*

Of typhus fever, after an illness of fifteen days, on Wednesday, Oct. 24th, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of Arch'd Monk, of Sampson county, aged 37 years and 12 days. She was truly pious, and had the strongest assurance of faith that she was prepared to enter the Heavenly Kingdom. She was fully conscious of her end three days before it occurred. On Monday previous, she called her family and domestics around her, and informed them that the messenger of Death had called for her, and that she was ready to go. She then requested all to kneel, and pray with her and for her.—From that time she spoke no more of earthly things;—redeeming love was all her theme. She fell asleep without a groan or a struggle—a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Her family has met with an irreparable loss; but their loss is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

Near Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. MARY JANE McDOWELL, relict of the late Dr. McDowell, in the 63d year of her age.

In New York, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN LIPPITT, (formerly a merchant of this town,) in the 53d year of his age.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', Children's and Servants' BOOTS and SHOES.

Their stock is very large, and embraces almost every variety of style and quality, and will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

Also, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Blacking, &c. With a general assortment of Trunks and Window Shades, at very low prices.

Nov. 6, 1849. 92-6w

For Sale on Consignment,

104 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime, large barrels, in good order.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 5, 1849. 92-4w

SALE OF THE McARN PROPERTY.

THE TERMS of Sale of the above property will be, one, two and three years, with interest after the first year.

For advertisement, see another part of this paper.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

Nov. 3. 92

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will please come prepared to pay by Superior Court, (next week,) especially all who may have suffered their Accounts or Notes to remain unpaid over 12 months.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Nov. 5. 1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an Apprentice to the Tin Business, between 15 and 16 years of age. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire of F. T. WARD.

Nov. 6. 92tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A SMAL

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermilion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his Line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SONS' STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

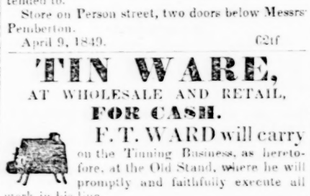
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, ot call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

NOTICE.

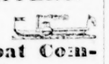
ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.



THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Bursting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Black Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Rosin do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW FALL GOODS.

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Clothis, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both for and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. E. POWERS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

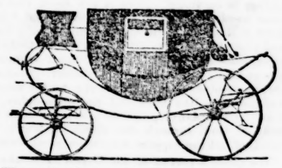
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of *Cushwell & Blossom* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1849. 90-1mpd

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Painful Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catharine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cumming, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for such complaints, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its magic influence. Sent on the human frame. Persons of all ages, and conditions from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It is no [illegible] cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us to give cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates or cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in such as a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when natur- is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SOROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsapar